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of the two peoples are passing both ways across the invisible boundary line, to make their future homes on the other side, he hoped that they might always "look backward with loving memory, never to be turned to the hard gaze of hostility, of fear or of revenge."

The speech, which was received with great favor by the Canadians, is its own best commentary. It belongs to a class of public utterances, radically different from those of former generations, which are becoming more and more frequent to-day. It expresses the increasing reasonableness, the enlarging sense of unity and sympathy, the growing respect and appreciation, which are prevailing not only between us and the Canadians, but practically everywhere among the nations. That is the hopeful fact. It assures us of another "hundred years of peaceful fellowship" with our northern neighbor, of improved trade relations, etc. In the wider field of the entire family of nations, it foreshadows the suppression of hate and strife and the enthronement of goodwill and all its blessed consequences.

Ernest Howard Crosby, Peacemaker.

The sudden death of Ernest Howard Crosby of Rhinebeck, N. Y., early last month, from acute pneumonia, has dealt another heavy blow to the peace cause. He was only fifty years old, and a man of exceptional vitality and vigor. There was every reason, therefore, to expect from him twenty years more at least of most valuable and effective service, of the kind which only a man of his type can render.

The transformation of spirit and aims which came to Mr. Crosby something more than a dozen years ago, when he was thirty-eight years old, was of the most unusual kind. He came of a family in whose blood military instincts ran deep and strong. His great-grandfather, Dr. Ebenezer Crosby, was surgeon of Washington's Guards in the Revolution. On his grandmother's side he was a descendant of William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was brought up in the traditional belief that war is a righteous and peculiarly glorious calling, the one field for the proper development of manliness. He entered the New York State National Guards, became a major, and later an inspector of rifle practice. He gave himself to the exercises with great pride, zest and "patriotic" fervor. We have heard him describe, with incomparable humor, how he was accustomed to ride up and down Fifth Avenue on a training nag, with a big feather in his hat, "feeling like a composite photograph of Washington and Napoleon." But he was a man of too much intelligence, conscience and sense of the ridiculous to continue long to give himself up to these absurdities.

Mr. Crosby early entered politics, and was for some

time associated with Mr. Roosevelt, succeeding the latter as Representative in the State Assembly from the twenty-first district. For two years at Albany he was chairman of the Committee on Cities. In 1889 he was appointed by the Khedive of Egypt, on President Harrison's nomination, as judge of the International Court at Alexandria, a position which he held for five years, and might have held for life.

But in the meantime he had come in contact with the writings of Tolstoy, whose clearness and thoroughness deeply affected him. He was not long in reaching the conclusion that henceforth his duty lay along the line of the propagation of the principles of Christian Socialism and of peace. He resigned his position at Alexandria and on his way back to America visited Tolstoy in Russia. The result was a lasting friendship between the two men, and Mr. Crosby became the chief American interpreter of Tolstoy and his doctrines.

As to his socialism, it is to our purpose only to say that, though he became a thorough-going socialist, he did not advocate any sudden demolition of the present order, while the new order is in process of formation. He was a man of means, and retained his property. But he used it to aid him in more effectively giving his time and strength to the advocacy of the principles of human equality, of brotherhood and of peace.

Two of his best-known books were interpretations of Tolstoy, "Tolstoy and his Message" and "Tolstoy as a Schoolmaster." He was a prolific author after he came up out of Egypt. His other books were "Plain Talk in Psalm and Verse," "Swords and Ploughshares," "Garrison the Non-Resistant," "Captain Jinks, Hero," and "Broadcast." He also wrote the life of Samuel M. Jones, Mayor of Toledo. In all these works his abhorrence of war, militarism, unbrotherliness, and the like, is strongly manifested. Some of his verse, of which he wrote considerable, was of a fine order, though he was too busy with the practical side of his work to devote much of his time to poetry. He was probably the best writer of Whitmanesque verse or chant which the country has produced since Whitman, two of his books appearing in this form.

In his specific peace work he particularly emphasized two things,—the unchristian character of war and the absurdities of militarism. It would be hard to put into the same number of lines a more complete demonstration of the incompatibility of war with Christianity than he put into his paper, "War from the Christian Point of View," originally given in a discussion before an Episcopal Church Convention at Providence. This has since been distributed in pamphlet form by thousands from the office of the American Peace Society, and is still one of the best documents of its kind that we issue.

His address on the "Absurdities of Militarism" before the American Peace Society in January, 1901, was inimitable, both in its logic and its wit. The distribution of this address has been very large and its effect great, especially with boys and young men. As a result of the study given in preparation for this speech, Mr. Crosby was led to write his "Captain Jinks, Hero," a book which deals with militarism in the manner in which Cervantes, in "Don Quixote," dealt with the absurdities of knight-errantry. Mr. Crosby considered this his best work. It would probably have been much improved if it had been made a little less intense and extravagant.

Mr. Crosby devoted much time to lecturing on peace and kindred subjects, and enjoyed much popularity as a public speaker, though his plainness of speech and unsparing radicalism often awakened considerable disapproval. But his clearness of thought, his evident sincerity and his fine, manly bearing practically always carried his audiences with him.

One of the last bits of peace work which he did was his short article in the October *North American Review* entitled "A Precedent for Disarmament; a Suggestion to the Peace Conference." In this he argued that the neutralization of the Great Lakes by the United States and Great Britain, with the accompanying disarmament, furnished an example that might easily and successfully be followed by the powers which are to participate in the second Hague Conference, and the principle be extended to the Mediterranean, the Baltic, the Japan Sea, and finally to the Atlantic and the Pacific, and thus general disarmament be naturally brought about.

Editorial Notes.

The National Peace Congress

Preparations for the National Peace Congress at New York in April are progressing rapidly. The Executive Committee mentioned in our last issue held a meeting at the City Club, New York, January 7. Prof. Samuel T. Dutton was chosen chairman, and Robert E. Ely, secretary. Committees on Program, Finance, Local Arrangements, Publicity, Working Men's Meetings, Meetings with the Germans, Italians and other citizens of foreign birth, with school children, in the churches, etc., were provided for; also a General Advisory Committee of at least one hundred prominent citizens, friends and leaders of the arbitration and peace movement in different parts of the country. The date of the Congress has been fixed for April 14-17. It will open with a great musical consecration service on Sunday evening, like that in Symphony Hall at the opening of the Boston Congress in 1904. The Executive Committee, the Committee on Local Arrangements and the New York Peace Society have opened a vigorous campaign of preparation for the Con-

gress. Sunday evening meetings are being held in various churches, and so far have been large and enthusiastic. On the 7th inst. a dinner is to be given to the editors of the city by the New York Peace Society. We repeat what we urged in our last issue, that all interested organizations throughout the country send a delegate or delegates to the Congress, and that arrangements be made for the holding of local meetings at the time for those who cannot go to New York. Let us make it a great national peace demonstration.

Social Work. The local work of the Social Committee of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society for the month of January has been well directed and effective. A general reception, arranged for by the Committee, was given by the President and Directors to the members and friends of the Society at the rooms of the Twentieth Century Club, Boston, Tuesday afternoon, January 15, from 4 to 6 o'clock. More than one hundred guests attended, among whom the presence of many new members was noteworthy. After an hour spent most happily "over the tea-cups" in social communion, brief remarks were made by President Paine, Secretary Trueblood, Edwin D. Mead, Mrs. Mead, and Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, the latter making a statement of the aims and work of the Social Committee. The other remarks dealt with the present enlarged work of the Society, the National Peace Congress to meet in April in New York, and the work which should be done at the coming Hague Conference. A parlor meeting, arranged by the Committee, was held at the home of Mrs. Robert M. Morse, Jamaica Plain, on the evening of January 25. In spite of the inclement weather, which Mr. and Mrs. Morse's generous hospitality made all the guests quickly forget, the meeting was well attended and successful. Instructive addresses were made by Rev. Charles F. Dole, Miss Anna B. Eckstein and Dr. Homer B. Sprague, supplemented by some remarks on the work of the Society by Dr. Trueblood. As a result of this meeting and the general reception previously given, as noted above, a considerable number of new members have been added to the Society's rolls, and local interest in the peace movement widened and deepened.

St. Louis vs. Jamestown.

Prof. Calvin M. Woodward, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in his address at the meeting of the Association in New York, December 26, strongly criticised the program of the coming Jamestown Exposition, as compared with that of St. Louis in 1904. The latter had "brought together the best of living men, and they offered their best tributes for the service of science and human progress, and we had the